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Afghanistan Situation Report

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3 June 1986

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AFGHANISTAN SITUATION REPORT		25 X ′
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Donations to the World Food Program's 1986 relief		
program for Afghan refugees have increased by 10 percent over last year's contributions but still		
fall short of the target levels set by Pakistan.		25 X 1
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VOICE OF AFGHANISTAN SPREADS THE WORD	4	25 X 1
The voice of Afghanistan, the clandestine radio		
station which serves as an important propaganda tool for the resistance, has operated since 1978,		
despite Soviet and regime efforts to disrupt its broadcasts.		25X1
IN BRIEF	4	
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	over 1985 levels, reversing a trend of declining international support. In 1985, total wheat pledges declined about 5 percent from the previous year, and Islamabad was forced to use wheat from its own stocks to meet refugee needs. Although pledges this year for 361,000 metric tons of wheat—up 10 percent over last year's—meet WFP goals, they still fall short of target levels set by Pakistan. Islamabad officially estimate that it will require 500,000 metric tons to support 2 million registered and over 300,000 unregistered Afghorefugees. COMMENT: These figures indicate that Islamabad probably will again be asked to draw on its own stocks.	et es .6 an 25X1
INCR	REASED WFP DONATIONS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES Donations to the World Food Program's (WFP) 1986 relative program for Afghan refugees in Pakistan have increase	25X1 e f
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refugees.	<u>en impos</u> ed on	Pakistan b	is sensitiv sue of the y Afghan	

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A publication of the Hizbi Islami (Gulbuddin) insurgent group recently detailed the programming of the clandestine station, Voice of Afghanistan. In operation since 1978, the station broadcasts daily a mix of Ouran verses, war bulletins, and world commentaries on the Afghan situation during four two-hour segments. Most of the broadcasts are in Pashto and Persian--Farsi and Dari--with some Uzbek-, English-, and Russian-language programs. The insurgents have occasionally had to relocate the transmitter and change frequencies because of Soviet jamming and bombing attacks on the broadcast site.

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COMMENT: The broadcasts are an important propaganda tool for the Afghan insurgents, given the ready availability of radios and a 70-percent illiteracy rate of the Afghan population. Pashto programs probably are more popular than Farsi or Dari broadcasts, according to a USIA survey in 1984 of radio listeners in the Northwest Frontier Province refugee camps.

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IN BRIEF

-- Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo is planning an Afghan policy review meeting, according to the US Embassy in Islamabad. The main item on the agenda apparently will be a review of the Geneva peace talks, although the Afghan media project and crossborder humanitarian assistance also may be discussed.

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-- On 19 May, the Indonesian news agency Antara quoted several Indonesian leaders who condemned the Soviet Union for its policies in Afghanistan and urged an immediate troop withdrawal. Many of the leaders are affiliated with Muslim organizations; at least one member of a secular political party also voiced criticism.

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-- Kabul television on 26 May showed Babrak Karmal, former head of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, attending a meeting of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan. This was Karmal's first public appearance since 8 May and

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 Jamaica's leading independent newspaperthe Gleanercarried an editorial on 17 May that stated the recent change in Afghan leadership did not indicate a fundamental change in Soviet objectives in Afghanistan. The anti-Soviet commentary generally reflects the Jamaican Government's stance on the Afghan Issue.	25X1
 The pilot of a Pan American jet, told by Soviet air controllers on 30 May to delay entry into Soviet airspace on a flight from Karachi to Frankfurt, took the aircraft back to Karachi. The incident, which the pilot called "deliberate harassment," occurred on a route that has just become operational. The airline only recently obtained authorization from the Soviets and Afghans to overfly their airspace.	25 X 1
 The Afghan government recently announced an amnesty program for deserters and draft dodgers. Within the next six months, servicemen will be allowed to return voluntarily to their units or surrender to the regime to complete their remaining obligation. The lenient terms of the program probably were motivated primarily by the serious shortage of manpower in the Afghan military.	25X1 25X1
probably was arranged to allay concern among his supporters about his absence from public view. According to the US Embassy in Kabul, Karmal seemed to be weary and "subdued."	25X1 25X1
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The Transition		
	ent support for Najibullah, the Lious. The Central Committee	
plenum which elected Na	jib met amid tight security for	
	indication that some high level	25X
party leaders were oppo	ised to the move.	20/
		25 X 1
Strong namty opposition	n to Najibullah's advancement may	
	ets to keep Babrak on the	
Politburo and the Revol	utionary Council.	25X1
		25 X 1
Regim	ne media are portraying the	25X1
transition as a move to	o a triumvirate, with Najibullah	
as party head, Babrak K	Carmal as President of the and Prime Minister Soltan Ali_	
Keshtmand as head of go		25 X 1
Ţ.		
	sition proceeded fairly smoothly edand security in the capital	
is now back to normal.	According to the US Embassy in	
Kabul, most Politburo m	nemberswith the exception of ebzadwere dispatched to the	
provinces in mid-May to	promote the change in	
	ned party members. Najibullah's	
Defense Minister Nazar	-Interior Minister Gulabzoi and Mohammadhave either publicly	
endorsed Najibullah or	appeared by his side at public	
ceremonies since his pr tacit acceptance of his	romotion, indicating at least a	25X1
· ·		20/(1
	style of leadership will Najibullah puts his own team in	
positions of power. Ba	s Najibullah puts his own team in abrak and Keshtmand are now	
rarely seen in public.		25X1 25X1
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Apparently as part of this effort, Najibullah said in a late May speech to religious leaders in Mazar-e Sharif that the government would establish a bicameral	
Babrak's effort to broaden the social base of the regime by appealing to tribal leaders, ethnic representatives, and clergymenwith whom he has already met.	25X ²
"faulty implementation" of policies aimed at tribal minorities, students and businessmen was cited. These statements suggest that Najibullah will intensify	•
discipline and performance. Soviet media coverage of Najibullah's early public statements highlight his attacks on party laxity, corruption, and ineffectiveness at the local level. In particular,	
Peshawar frequently occur. Najibullah also has a mandate to widen the public appeal of the regime, in part by improving party	23/1
Kabul and Moscow are sure to continue their campaign of military pressure and sabotage against Pakistanwhich Moscow almost certainly views as the "weak link" of the insurgency. Violations of Pakistani air space have escalated markedly in recent months, and bombings in	25X1
chief to work with border tribes suit him to the task, but tribal loyalties are notoriously fickle and he will likely make only limited gains.	25 X 1
to interfere with resistance resupply activities will be a major factor in determining the success of this strategy. Most observers believe that Najibullah's Pashtun heritage and proven ability as intelligence	
Afghanistan. Najibullah's ability to subvert border tribes in order	23/(1
army. He will almost certainly try to meet Soviet demands that the Afghan armed forces assume more of the burden of fighting the war. Najibullah will also be under the gun to replicate the army's success in April in overrunning an insurgent base camp in eastern	25X1
Najibullah's most formidable challenge will be to build strong institutions of state control, especially the	
Najibullah's Agenda	
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legislature, or shura, in the next few months. The legislature is to consist of a council of nationalities—with equal representation of all ethnic groups in Afghanistan—and an elected council of representatives of the people. Najibullah invited resistance participation in the elections, presumably in the hope of enticing resistance defections.

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Kabul is also trying to lure refugees back to Afghanistan in order to gain political legitimacy. In late May Najibullah directly appealed to the refugee community, calling for reconciliation with "those of our countrymen who are wandering abroad in misery." His statements follow earlier reports indicating that Kabul has established a commission to oversee land distribution to returning refugees and has instructed its embassy in India to encourage refugee return.

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Prospects

The longer it takes to unify the party around its leadership, the more difficult it will be for Najibullah to address the regime's serious weaknesses—a demoralized army and ineffective local party control. Najibullah's appointment has brought to the surface serious divisions within even the dominant Parchami wing of the party, and his reputation for ruthlessness against the rival Khalqi faction suggests that opposition to his appointment in the military, where Khalqis dominate, is bound to arise. In this environment, he will be hard pressed to raise morale in the army and improve its effectiveness.

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Barring a collapse of external support for the resistance, Najibullah probably will be unable to make serious inroads against the insurgency in the near term. His appeal for resistance participation in the upcoming elections will have little effect, in our view, because the insurgents consistently reject participation in a Communist-dominated government. Nevertheless, Najibullah will probably capitalize on the regime's recent marginal gains in some urban areas and in northern Afghanistan to redirect military forces to and increase pressure in the east, particularly against insurgent resupply operations.

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